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TROOPS FIRE ON NATIONALISTS

Dublin, July 26.—Appalling results followed a successful gun-running feat by the Nationalist volunteers today at Howth, ten miles from Dublin, when soldiers, volunteers and crowds came into conflict. Bayonets were used and shots were fired. Many men, women and even children fell at the first volley. Four persons, two of them women, are dead and about sixty-seven others are in the hospitals with serious injuries. Among them is a child, who is one of several others not expected to recover.

By an extraordinary piece of irony the scene was set at Howth, Dublin. At the time this cable was sent four deaths had occurred as a result of bullet and bayonet wounds but, owing to the number of both men and women seriously injured, the list of casualties may be increased.

The battle, for such it was, followed the remarkable gun-running feat at Howth. This appeared to be entirely successful. The coastguards were powerless against the well disciplined Irish volunteers, who marched off with their booty to Dublin. This it was that led to the collision with the soldiers.

Police Disarm Volunteers.
All the available city police were hurried down to Howth, but got there too late to be of any use. At the same time a large force of Royal Irish constabulary, armed with carbines, and 100 men of the King's Own Scottish Borderers were turned out to take up a position barring entry into the city.

At about 2 o'clock, when the Irish volunteers reached the end of the Howth road near Fairview, they were confronted by the armed soldiers and the police. To avoid a conflict the volunteers decided to double back, and proceed by a crescent at the end

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of this avenue, but there they found another force of soldiers barring the way.
Exactly how the conflict began is difficult to say. The police proceeded to disarm the volunteers and seized a number of rifles. This was resented. Then shots rang out. They came first, it is said, from the volunteers of the volunteers. One bullet struck Lance Corporal Finney of the Borderers on the ankle, and glancing off it struck Private Downs on the knee cap. Fighting at once became general. The volunteers struck out with the butts of their guns. Meanwhile a number of volunteers, anxious evidently to make sure of their guns, made off the field and safely brought their arms into the city.

Second Battle Deadly.
The melee here was not of long duration, but the worst was to come. Marrying back to barracks the Scotch Borderers were met by a hostile crowd, another following close at their heels. For a time the crowd was content to boo and shout, but steadily the fury of the mob grew more intense, and near the O'Connell statue they began to throw stones and bottles.

Smarting under this onslaught, many soldiers, it is declared, broke ranks and charged down the streets with fixed bayonets. One man received a bayonet thrust in his chest. Suddenly the crack of rifles rang out, and was immediately followed by the agonized shrieks of men, women and children. Who gave the order to fire cannot be learned. Nobody seems to know what officer was in charge of the barracks at the time, and all decline to make statements.

Three Women Killed.
The crowd was sent flying at the metal bridge and the road was bespattered with blood. Three women were among those who fell at the first volley, and this time it is ascertained there were no volunteers, armed or otherwise, at the spot. Very soon ambulances arrived and the injured were hurried to the Jervais hospital. One of them, an unknown man, died shortly after arrival at the hospital.

Two women, Mrs. Duffy and Mrs. Quinn, died before reaching the institution. In all the officials admit about sixty persons were injured, many by bayonet thrusts, which, it is feared, will prove fatal. The fourth death took place at the hospital later.

Police Refuse to Act.
A body of Dublin police refused to attack the volunteers when ordered to do so by their officers. Several were suspended.

It was denied tonight that the volunteers fired first. It is declared that not one of them had a round of ammunition when marching back to Dublin, and they were practically unarmed.

The most singular thing about the gun-running exploit at Howth is that it was executed successfully in broad daylight, with the loss at the time of one man who fell into the harbor and lies in ten feet of water.

The Nationalists were in high feather tonight, declaring that the execution of the feat more than equaled the Ulster gun-running affairs.

Orders to proceed on what is described as the "twenty-mile route march" were not received by the volunteers in Dublin until early this morning. Only their officers knew the destination until the men found themselves at Howth harbor and saw a little white yacht moored at the head of the east pier. They had no idea of the errand on which they had come. The vessel was a ketch-rigged yacht or yawl of about thirty tons, painted white from stem to stern, graceful and well kept. The little craft had evidently been used for pleasure. She showed no name anywhere.

March Out to Get Arms.
On board were three men and three women, all apparently persons of leisure rather than sailors or fisher folk. It was noticed as the yacht came into the harbor that one of the women was very smart in the handling of the sails, evidently being an experienced yachtswoman. One woman came ashore and proceeded to Dublin in a motor, the others remaining on board when the yacht put back again to sea.

The timing of the arrival of the yacht and of the volunteers was excellent, the former being berthed twenty minutes to 1 and the latter arriving ten minutes earlier. The procedure that was followed by the volunteers gave evidence of splendid discipline. A line of uniformed men was immediately drawn across from the east pier, a stone structure nearly a quarter of a mile long, and no unauthorized person was permitted to pass.

Among the unauthorized persons barred from the pier was a local inspector of the Irish constabulary with three of his men. The detachment of hundreds of volunteers at a time marched up to the pier where the unnamed boat lay, and each, in turn, was promptly supplied with a rifle. A dozen men at the same time were put aboard to act as a guard. Meanwhile the constabulary, whose station was on the west pier, separated by about forty feet of water from the point where the yacht lay, had come around the harbor by land and had been permitted to pass along the east pier for fifty yards, watched by the men.

To use the expression used by one of the bluejackets, the three inspectors were armed to the teeth, and they were peremptorily ordered to go no further. Nevertheless they at once commandeered a boat with a view of boarding the yacht from the water. When they had rowed to within thirty paces of the boat they found themselves looking down a row of pistol barrels.

"Stand off or we will fire," was shouted at them from the boat and the coast guards very sensibly demonstrating discretion the better part of valor, retired to their quarters. There they spent some time in taking stock of the mysterious vessel and making futile attempts to get in touch with Dublin. As a last resort they sent up rockets, but these had no effect. Warships were known to be in the immediate vicinity but not one made a sign.

10,000 Rifles Landed.
The rifles, 10,000 new and very serviceable weapons, having all been placed on shore, a number of cases of ammunition followed them. These latter, together with a large number of weapons, done up in packets and wrapped in cloth, were put aboard two motor cars and three cars and driven away to Dublin.

The entire proceeding occupied less

than an hour.
By a quarter to 2 the mysterious white ship was under way and standing out in the channel under a stiff wind. When last seen she was making a southwesterly course.

By that time the volunteers with the rifles, well on the road to Dublin, held the innocent belief that they no longer could be technically charged with gun-running and could not be interfered with by the soldiery or the police. In this, however, they were speedily undeceived.

Excited crowds filled the streets of Dublin tonight, some of the men carrying rifles. The Borderers are confined to barracks to prevent the possibility from attacking them. A street car in which a soldier was riding was wrecked tonight, but the soldier escaped. Further rioting is feared.

Among those seriously injured is Mr. J. Judge, a prominent officer of the Nationalist volunteers.
After the troops had fired into the crowd, the angry populace in a spirit of revenge attacked individual soldiers with ball cartridges. He adds: "Dublin and Ireland look with confidence to John Redmond and his colleagues to bring to justice those responsible for this shocking outrage. There must no longer be one law for a section of the Ulster people and another law for the remainder of the Irish people."

Calls It Massacre.
London, July 27.—The Daily News calls the affair at Dublin a massacre and demands a rigid investigation of the conduct of the soldiers. It lays the responsibility upon the weakness of the government, which allowed the organization of the Ulster volunteers and could not prohibit the Nationalists from doing the same.

TEN MILLION MEN READY FOR WAR
By C. F. BERTELLI.
Paris, July 26.—The whole structure of European peace tonight is on the brink of collapse. Ten million men are waiting to be called under their respective flags, and in a few days all Europe may be aflame with war and thousands of smiling corn fields now awaiting the harvest may become the scene of blackest desolation.

The dastardly assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife has been the reward of a long life devoted to the cause of peace, and now Franz Josef, grand old man of Europe, has flashed his sword and, to all appearances, has thrown away his scabbard.

Behind the emperor's action, which is an indirect but none the less a steadfast resolution of the German races to sweep back the inrush of hordes of Slav into central Europe. The dream of a greater Serbia, embodying all the Slav elements in Austria-Hungary, has been the hobgoblin of the dual monarchy for the last five years. It is realized in Vienna that this Slav movement, which received a tremendous impetus from the Serbian successes in the Balkan war and the unexpectedly aggressive step of the emperor, is a desperate throw in behalf of the waning Hapsburg prestige. The consequences are frightful to contemplate.

Czar Talks for War.
"The gauntlet has been thrown down and we must take it up," said the czar to his ministers today.

Never since 1870 has there existed a blacker outlook, is the opinion of Georges Clemenceau, ex-premier of France and the greatest authority in the world on international politics. That Europe is about to sink into a welter of blood is a perspective that has caused Pope Pius X to flash a hurried message to Emperor Franz Josef, imploring him "not to stain his old age with blood."

In this way the pope has opened the only door through which Austria can with honor retreat from her menace to Serbia, and thus save the world their most terrific catastrophe in human history. Franz Josef, apostolic emperor and king of Jerusalem, can, without loss of dignity, bow his head to the wishes of the supreme pontiff.

Consider Pope's Appeal.
Count Berchtold, a minor Bismarck and author of the most brutal diplomatic note ever issued—Austria's recent ultimatum to Serbia—conferred with the emperor today, but refuses to signify tonight whether the pope's appeal will be favorably answered.

If Austria does invade Serbia, the czar of Russia, as "the father of all Slavs," will be bound in honor to defend King Peter from being crushed by the dual monarchy, whose objective all along has been to obtain a road for itself through the Balkan and to seize Saloniki.

Still badly shaken by the Japan war, Russia was forced to remain neutral when Austria took forcible possession of Bosnia and Herzegovina, but now she is prepared for a titanic struggle.

Russian Finances Good.
After a meeting of all the bankers in St. Petersburg today, presided over by the director of the Imperial bank, it was officially declared that "Russia's financial position will permit her to go to any limit."

GEORGE REWILLING INJURED.
Bingham, July 26.—George Rewilling, an employee of the Utah Copper company, was seriously injured this afternoon. While standing on the side of the steam shovel the machinery that operates the boom gave way and he right leg to the ground, breaking his right leg. It is feared that he sustained internal injuries. He was taken to Salt Lake on the Bingham & Garfield train and sent to St. Mark's hospital. Mr. Rewilling resides with his wife and three children in Freeman's gulch.

TABERNACLE GROUNDS BEING PREPARED FOR GRASS

President John V. Bluth states that there have been placed on the Tabernacle square to level it for parking more than 25,000 loads of earth and that the end is not yet. Hundreds of loads are being dumped on the ground each week at this time and there is still a depression to fill.

However, part of the grounds near the Tabernacle building has been leveled and planted to grass. It is expected that before the summer season is over the grounds will be leveled and lawn grass planted this fall.

M'CREERY AND FAST OUTFIELDER GO TO DETROIT

Butte, Mont., July 26.—Easley McCreery, Butte's star pitcher, was sold today to the Detroit Americans, and with McCreery goes Cliff Marshall, the fleetest outfielder of the Union association. Larry Duggan, owner of the Butte franchise, reported the sales tonight and said an attempt would be made to keep McCreery and Marshall until the end of the season, as he did not want to hurt Butte's chances in the pennant race.

McCreery has been looking for the offer, although it was expected that the Athletics would grab him first. McCreery turned down an offer from the Federal league six weeks ago, saying he preferred to remain in organized baseball, if it were only a class D berth.

"Ducky" Holmes has been coaching Marshall's batting all season, as this was all that kept the youngster from going up before.

Dick Kinsella, when scouting here, had his eye on Marshall, but passed him up on account of weak hitting. The local management expects that Shortstop Cal Sawyer is not the property of the Butte club, but loaned to the Ducks by the Los Angeles club of the Pacific Coast league.

While the price was not made public, it is reported that McCreery brought the Butte club \$2000.

GRAVEL NEEDED FOR THE CAN FACTORY CONSTRUCTION

This morning Contractors Gillis & Brittain of Salt Lake put a number of teams at work excavating the basement of the front part of the can factory on Lincoln avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, and Mr. Brittain was busy looking for a gravel pit where the company can get material for concrete, which will be placed in the building.

The entire structure at the rear end, 200 feet in extent and one story high, will be made of concrete and it will require a good supply of gravel.

By the early part of next week the company will have a larger force of builders on the ground and it is said that before many days the preliminary work will be well under way.

ALHAMBRA THEATER WILL BE READY TO OPEN DEC. 1

Progress is being made on the basement of the Alhambra theater building on Hudson avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, and the concrete walls are nearly completed. Albert Scowcroft, of the theater company, states that the building will be completed and ready for use by the first of December if there are no unexpected delays in getting material from the east.

The pipe organ is the only eastern shipment that there is a possibility of being delayed but the company has been assured that the instrument will be ready for installation when the building is completed.

UNITED STATES MAY TAKE ACTION

Washington, July 26.—The prospect of a general European war was the one topic of interest today in official circles. Members of the cabinet and army officers particularly are watching the situation with the keenest interest. A member of the cabinet said: "While we do not believe that there will be armed conflict between the two groups of nations that hold the balance of power in Europe, the developments up to tonight are ominous. The danger lies in the fact that the situation has come like a flash, leaving little time for diplomatic consideration."

"It looks as if the conflict will be precipitated before the forces of diplomacy can be set at work. So far as it can be done, the whole moral

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force of this country will be thrown to prevent the question from becoming one other than a local affair between Austria and Serbia.

"We naturally have no direct concern in the situation and if a general war breaks, the United States will hold aloof. The trouble is essentially trans-Atlantic and we will remain mere observers of the great drama if it is staged."

Army officers, while declining to be quoted on the situation, are almost without exception of the opinion that the crisis will be bridged without a general outbreak of war. They hold that Austria's demands on Serbia are not unreasonable and from this they argue that the great powers will bring about a compromise rather than plunge the whole of Europe in war.

In the absence of Secretary Bryan, state department officials are silent on the situation. The suggestion of good offices made by one of the cabinet has not taken tangible form. Such action if taken, would originate at the White house and after cabinet discussion.

The tender of good offices by the United States to Great Britain during the Boer war was made after a conference between President McKinley and his cabinet. Great Britain promptly and ostentatiously rejected the tender. In some respects the present situation between Austria and Serbia parallels that of England and the Transvaal.

FRENCH EXCITED OVER WAR TALK

Paris, July 26.—The French cabinet today took under consideration the Austro-Serbian trouble, several of the twelve members present having been summoned by telegraph from the country. Prior to the meeting the war minister, Adolphe Messimy, conferred with General Joffre, chief of the general staff; General Michail, military governor of Paris, and the minister of the interior, Louis Malvy.

The foreign office appears to think the situation may take two or three days to develop clearly.

The question of war is the principal topic of discussion in the boulevard cafes, and all classes of Parisians are taking an absorbing interest in developments.

Patrols of republican guards were stationed tonight at the important street crossings to repress any disorders, and the Austrian embassy and Serbian legation are guarded day and night.

Early today the Austrian embassy was the object of demonstration on the part of a number of Czechs and others, who cried, "Down with Austria!" One of them drew from his pocket a cloth made up of the colors of the Austrian flag and began to burn it, giving rise to the false report that an attempt had been made to set fire to the Austrian banner.

The police intervened, and arrested several of the demonstrators, and the French government expressed regret for the incident.

CLAIM BROTHERS ARE IN COLLUSION

New York, July 26.—Mrs. Katherine Clemmons Gould, who was separated from Howard Gould by judicial decree in September, 1909, charges in a supreme court action that George J. Gould has entered into a collusive agreement with his brother, Howard Gould, to defraud her of her dower interest in Howard Gould's vast real property.

At the present time Mrs. Gould is living in Virginia and receiving \$3000 a month alimony under her separation decree. As she is not divorced from Howard Gould and as he cannot remarry during her life time, she is entitled to a one-third interest in all his realty. At the present time his income is annually about \$1,000,000.

The alleged collusion is in connection with the purchase by George J. Gould of a \$64,609 tax lien on property at Fifth avenue and Seventy-third street on which Howard Gould had failed to pay the taxes. The property stands in the name of Howard Gould and wife. Following the purchase of the lien, George J. Gould instituted court proceedings to force

the sale of the property on the ground that Howard had failed to pay his \$17,822 interest on the amount of the lien.

Mrs. Gould declares this litigation is designed to defeat her dower interest and says the funds to purchase the lien were furnished by Howard Gould and that George Gould is merely acting as a dummy for his brother. She values the property at \$800,000.

CAUSE OF WAR IS CENTURY OLD

War which threatens to be the most appalling in known human history impends all over Europe through the following causes:

The century-old hatred of the Serbs and the Austrians, growing out of the struggle of the Serbs for unity and freedom. Austria, through her possession of Serbian provinces, effectively bars the way.

The impassioned rage of the Servians because since they have thrown off the yoke of the Turk in territory once held by the sultan, they have been unable to win one foot of ground or a single subject from the dual monarchy.

The deep resentment of Austria at the murder of the archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the throne, on June 28 through a Serbian plot, which brought all the long smoldering bitterness of the two peoples to a climax.

The ultimatum delivered to Serbia by Austria demanding punishment of the archduke's slayers.

Servia's reply, termed by the Austrians, foreign office as unsatisfactory.

Precipitation of France, Germany and Italy into the crisis by Russia's determination to block any change in the balance of power in the Balkans.

The known purpose of Russia to use her armies to this end makes that

great empire in effect an ally of Serbia and in turn draws France to support the Russian standard through an offensive and defensive alliance.

Russia's espousal of the Servian cause automatically brings into play the triple alliance in which Germany and Italy are bound to rally to the support of their ally, Austria.

FRANK BOGASH, JR. PACES FAST MILE

Cleveland, July 24.—On a slow track at the last day's meeting of the grand circuit races at North Randall, Thomas Murphy's Frank Bogash, Jr. paced a mile in 2:01.14, three-quarters of a second under Williams' mile of Tuesday. This again broke the North Randall track record and was the fastest mile paced this year. The feat was accomplished in the first heat of the championship pacing sweepstakes, which Frank Bogash, Jr. won in two straight heats.

It took seven heats to find a winner for the 2:14 class pacing event carried over from Thursday evening. Ella Mackay finally took first money by winning the fourth and last two heats. R. H. Brest, winner of two of the three heats run Thursday was the favorite, but had to be content with second money.

Guy Nello took the 2:21 class trotting event in three straight heats. Barbara Overton, who pressed Guy Nello hard in the last two heats, secured second money.

The 2:12 class trot went to Lucy Patchen, who took first, third and fifth heats. John Ruskin, who secured second money, won the other two heats.

The Get-Away event, a 2:06 class pace, was taken by Our Colonel, who won the last two of the four heats.

HEAD OF SHEEP SHEARERS.

Butte, Mont., July 26.—P. A. Clark of Utah was elected president of the International Sheep Shearers' Union.

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